G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ TGFβ2 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT5893
Product Description	Immunotag™ TGFβ2 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	TGFβ2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-2000,IHC-p 1:500-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 61-110
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous TGFβ2
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	TGFB2
Accession No.	P61812 P27090 Q07257
Alternate Names	Transforming growth factor beta-2 (TGF-beta-2) (BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor) (Cetermin) (Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor) (G-TSF) (Polyergin)

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Description	transforming growth factor beta 2(TGFB2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate a latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a mature peptide, and is found in either a latent form composed of a mature peptide homodimer, a LAP homodimer, and a latent TGF-beta binding protein, or in an active form consisting solely of the mature peptide homodimer. The mature peptide may also form heterodimers with other TGF-beta family members. Disruption of the TGF-beta/SMAD pathway has been implicated in a variety of human cancers. A chromosomal translocation that includes this gene is associated with Peters' anomaly, a congenital defect of the an
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction,Cell_Cycle_G1S,Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA,TGF-beta,Intestinal immune network for IgA production,Pathways in cancer,Colorectal cancer,Renal cell carcinoma,Pancreatic cancer,Chronic myeloid leukemia,Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM),Dilated cardiomyopathy,
Protein Expression	Aorta endothelial cell,Lung,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular region,extracellular space,endosome,axon,extracellular matrix,platelet alpha granule lumen,neuronal cell body,
Protein Function	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving TGFB2 is found in a family with Peters anomaly [MIM:604229]. Translocation t(1;7)(q41;p21) with HDAC9. Peters anomaly consists of a central corneal leukoma, absence of the posterior corneal stroma and Descemet membrane, and a variable degree of iris and lenticular attachments to the central aspect of the posterior cornea.,function:TGF-beta 2 has suppressive effects on interleukin-2 dependent T-cell growth.,online information:TGF beta-2 entry,similarity:Belongs to the TGF-beta family.,subunit:Homodimer; disulfide-linked.,
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